



THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Editor.

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Buzz, buzz, buzz!
This is the song of the bee.
Its legs are of yellow,
And yet a good worker is she.

The Bee-Keepers who have been holding a convention in Chicago, are suspected of trying to make the bees keep them. So said the Chicago Daily News on the second day of the convention.

"I Don't Know when I have spent three days so pleasantly as I did at the convention at Chicago." This is the sentiment expressed by ex-Mayor Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa, whose excellent "personal" poem we published last week.

The Canadian "Honey-Producer" for December is on our desk. It contains over 14 pages of the proceedings of the late Convention at Chicago. It has thus demonstrated that it is wide-awake, giving its readers the latest news of interest.

Wintering Bees was the subject given to Mr. R. L. Taylor, at the late convention in this city. It will be found in full on pages 776 and 777, and a careful perusal will convince any one that it was confided to the right person. It should be, and we have no doubt it will be, read and re-read by thousands of our subscribers.

The Annual Honey Product of North America is about one hundred millions of pounds, and its value is nearly \$15,000,000. The annual wax product is about half of a million pounds, and its value is more than \$100,000. There are about 300,000 persons keeping bees in North America. We make this estimate in response to many requests for the most accurate statistics obtainable.

Photographs.—We have received the following photographs for our Bee-Keepers' Album: Portrait, residence and apiary of Mr. J. E. Cady, Medford, Minn.; residence and apiary of Mr. T. S. Bull, Valparaiso, Ind.; and honey exhibit of Mrs. J. N. Heater, Columbus, Nebr. The Lincoln Journal states the latter was tastefully arranged, striking in appearance, and was admitted to be the finest exhibit ever made in the State. All have our thanks for these valuable additions to our desk album.

Teach the Young Folks.—In a short notice of the "Book about Bees," on page 659, by the Rev. F. G. Jenyns, we made this assertion:

It is intended mainly for young people, but no one, of whatever age, can peruse its pages without being greatly profited. It treats of the history, habits and instincts of bees, and teaches the fundamental principles of modern bee-keeping.

It is just such a book as should be in the hands of the young people of every land, from which may be learned those lessons of industry, economy and thrift which are so essential to the fullest measure of success.

When the author had read that notice of his book, he wrote us concerning it as follows:

You quite enter into the spirit in which my book was written. As the young of today are to be our future bee-keepers, I feel that it is most important they should begin early to know the first principles of bee-keeping, and that they should not begin (as indeed no one ought) without knowing something of the natural history and habits of the bee, and the economy of the hive, and thus know the why and the therefore of the direction for management given in the guide books which may afterwards come into their hands.

My book, therefore, is not a "guide," but simply designed to clear the way for such, and incite an interest in the youthful mind.

This reminds us of the story of a butterfly and a bee, who are represented by A. H. Baldwin, in *Little Folks*, as having a conversation in which the bee carries off the honors, by saying, "When I die, the work that I have done has not only maintained me during my life, but will benefit others after my death." Here is the story:

On a splendid autumn day, when all the flower-beds were ablaze with purple, and orange and crimson, and gold, a modest brown bee and a gorgeous butterfly found themselves together on the same cluster of a scarlet geranium.

"Dear me, how you do slave, neighbor!" said the butterfly. "Here have you been working away ever so long on this one flower, whilst I have roved over a dozen beds in the same time. And then how people admire me, and stare at me, and run after me!"

"Yes; and sometimes catch you," said the bee; "and kill you."

The butterfly was somewhat taken aback; but he was a jaunty fellow, and soon recovered himself.

"Well, I'm off!" he said. "You can stay and plot here all day on one stupid flower if you choose. Give me constant change."

"All that is very fine," said the bee. "But those who gad about so much, seldom do any good work. Besides, as you say, you only stop a moment on each flower, whereas I never leave it till I have sucked all the honey out of it. So I work, and yet fly about all the same."

"Yes, yes!" answered the butterfly. "But all your toil only causes you to be killed for the sake of your honey. I die after an idle life, and you after a busy one. But we both die so where is the difference?"

"We must all die," said the bee; "but there is a great difference. You die, and no one regrets or remembers you. But when I die, the work that I have done has not only maintained me during my life, but will benefit others after my death."

This book was written for youthful and unfolding minds, and should be in the hands of such. We can supply it for \$1 a copy. A copy of it and the BEE JOURNAL for 1888 (both by mail post-paid) for \$1.75.

The Odor of Honey pervades the halls and rotunda of the Commercial Hotel, while the products and all paraphernalia of the apiary may be found in the ladies' ordinary. It is there that the Bee-Keepers' Union Convention is in progress.—Chicago Herald.

Father Langstroth.—The following from Mr. Hutchinson will explain itself:

Enclosed you will find a card from Father Langstroth, acknowledging the receipt of the money sent him by the North American Bee Keepers' Society. I think its perusal will more than repay all who contributed their mites towards our dear friend's comfort. His card reads as follows:

DAYTON, O., Nov. 26, 1887.

DEAR FRIEND HUTCHINSON:—The check for \$32.20 was received. I heartily thank my bee keeping friends for their kind remembrance. That money enables me to get a heating stove, which will be a great comfort to myself and family. I often call to mind the pleasant talks we had in that front chamber of our hospitable friend Newman. Was very sorry to learn that you were such a loser by fire. My health never was better. Your friend,

I. L. LANGSTROTH.

It is a pleasure to know that the kind remembrances of his friends "in convention assembled," will contribute to his comfort during the coming winter. We often think of his visit to the convention and at our residence a few years ago, and it seems that our friend has not forgotten it either. May the future days of "the grand old man" be pleasant and peaceful. All will be glad to learn that his health "never was better."

An Illustrated Instruction-Book of Bee-Keeping, is the name of a handy German pamphlet of over 200 pages, that we have recently received. Mr. J. G. Bessler, of Ludwigsburg, Germany, is its author. It is a thorough and complete treatise on bee-keeping and the nature of bees. The illustrations are exceedingly distinct, and the whole mechanical work of the pamphlet is a credit to the art of printing. To those who read the German language, this work will doubtless prove a great aid in handling bees properly, and thus return to the bee-keeper all the benefits to be derived from the right management of bees.

Home Markets.—The Chicago Tribune, in its report of the convention, says:

"Controlling the price of honey," was the subject allotted to Mr. M. M. Baldrige, of St. Charles, Ill., and he advocated the working up of the home trade by honey-producers, and that the surplus only should be sent to the large cities, where "honey-houses" controlled by the producers should distribute the product at a fair, remunerative, and uniform price.

Mr. Baldrige has followed it up with more on the same subject in this week's BEE JOURNAL.

Mr. Eugene Secor's essay on the subject of "Bee-Keeping alone, or with other pursuits," will be found on page 774 of this issue. When other pursuits are necessary, Mr. Secor prefers dairying, gardening, poultry, and the cultivation of small fruits.

Some stated that it was appropriate to unite bee keeping with professional work which provided intervals of leisure during the five busy months for apiculture. A perusal of Mr. Secor's essay will repay you.

France has always been a land of intrigue, and the recent events, which shake the present government, bring forward Gen. Boulanger, whom they were scheming to suppress. The sketch by W. H. Gleadell, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for December, gives all needed information of this "Coming Man."

QUERIES

With Replies thereto.

[It is quite useless to ask for answers to Queries in this Department in less time than one month. They have to wait their turn, be put in type, and sent in about a dozen at a time to each of those who answer them; get them returned, and then find space for them in the JOURNAL. If you are in a "hurry" for replies, do not ask for them to be inserted here.—ED.]

Arranging Hives in the Cellar.

Query 497.—How should the hives be arranged in the cellar to prevent the dead bees from clogging the entrances?—Lewis, Ohio.

Raise the hives off the bottom-boards.—DADANT & SON.

Raise the hives 2 inches from the bottom-boards or bench.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I have had no trouble in that direction. Leave a full hive-entrance.—H. D. CUTTING.

Place the hives in rows so that you can pass between them and clear out the dead bees about once a month.—G. L. TINKER.

If your hives have loose bottom-boards, you can fix them in a minute; if tight bottoms, bore a hole in the end of the hive 2 or 3 inches above the entrance.—JAMES HEDDON.

Place a rim $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide under each hive, or raise them in some manner from the bottom-board.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Give plenty of room under the frames, and draw out the dead bees once in a while by means of a large wire bent at right angles at one of its ends.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Unless you can examine the hives at stated intervals, and remove the dead bees from the entrance, you had better remove the bottom-boards when placed in the cellar.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Give them good food and a good cellar. If the temperature varies too much, it would be well to have the hive raised a little from the bottom-board.—A. J. COOK.

I should judge that many ways could be devised, that would be successful. Any plan that will keep the entrance free, will answer, and it cannot require much ingenuity to devise such plan.—J. E. POND.

Clean them out once or twice a month, with a piece of scrap-iron. Or set up the first hive in a row at an angle of 45° , and then lean each hive against the preceding one at the same angle, and the entrance will not become clogged.—C. C. MILLER.

Leave the entrances open, and raise the hives above the floor, if they have tight bottom-boards; if loose bottom-boards are used, you can easily remove the dead bees at regular intervals.—THE EDITOR.

Winter Coverings over the Frames.

Query 498.—When bees are wintered in the cellar, which are best to put over the frames, honey-boards, quilts, enameled or other cloths?—Carl, Ills.

I prefer quilts.—J. P. H. BROWN.

A plain board.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

I use enameled cloth very successfully.—H. D. CUTTING.

I use quilts in connection with sawdust cushions.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

We use a straw mat. Cloth will do, if not tight-fitting.—DADANT & SON.

Either are good. I leave on mine the same sheets that they had when out-doors.—C. C. MILLER.

Either will do, if the hives are well ventilated at the entrance. I prefer a thick cloth cover in winter, when wintering bees on the summer stand.—G. W. DEMAREE.

All of my experimenting up to the present time causes me to believe that the board cover is as good as anything else, whether out-doors or not.—JAMES HEDDON.

If the cellar is right, it makes little difference. I used to think that quilts were superior; but upon trial I find that boards are just as good.—A. J. COOK.

Honey-boards will do, with large lower ventilation; but quilts are best, or a frame of chaff in cellar wintering, allowing free upward ventilation. In out-door wintering I prefer the tight honey-board ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick) over the frames, and no free upward ventilation.—G. L. TINKER.

I do not know. The whole secret consists in giving such ventilation as will prevent excess of moisture from gathering in the hive. The best is that which proves successful with the least trouble.—J. E. POND.

There is but little choice between the covers for frames mentioned—some prefer one and some another, just as humanity does when choosing a mate for life.—THE EDITOR.

Convention Notices.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Woodstock, Ontario, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 10 and 11, 1898.
W. COUSE, Sec.

The next meeting of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held on Jan. 11, 1898, at Lincoln, Nebr.
HENRY PATTERSON, Sec.

The Southeastern Michigan Bee-keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting in the Supervisor's room in the Court House at Adrian, Mich., on Dec. 15, 1897.
A. M. GANDLER, Sec.

The Hardin County Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House in Elletts, Iowa, on the second Saturday in each month, at noon (12 o'clock), until further notice.
J. W. BUCHANAN, Sec.

The Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at New Milford, Pa., on Jan. 7, 1898. Subjects for discussion: "The Best Way to Prevent Swarming," and "Is it Advisable to Italianize Colonies?" All bee-keepers are cordially invited.
H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

The next annual meeting of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at East Saginaw, Mich., in the City Council room, on Dec. 7 and 8, 1897. The headquarters will be at the Sherman House, where we have secured reduced rates, at \$1.25 per day.
H. D. CUTTING, Sec.

Correspondence.

This mark \odot indicates that the apiarist is located near the center of the State named; δ north of the center; η south; \odot east; \ominus west; and this \nearrow northeast; \nwarrow northwest; \searrow southeast; and \swarrow southwest of the center of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal

Suggestions about the Late Convention.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

I was very sick before I reached home, and have been confined to bed ever since, and the fever I had very materially assisted me in re-holding the late convention, time and again. I would like to see this Society a strong power in the land, and I think it could be, with fore-thought and management.

The ventilation during the late reunion was an improvement on former like occasions, but it could have been greater. The windows were weighted, and could have been raised to the top of the casing, at the bottom, and sufficient for a draft, but so the sashes would not fit in the middle of the window; also lower the upper sash a little, not more than half an inch. Then there would have been a little fresh air coming in continually at the middle and top of the window. If all the eight windows had thus been arranged, I think there would have been no complaint from drafts or foul air, if the door had been kept open.

The men appeared to be much more afraid of drafts than the women, which is probably owing to their uncovered heads. I think that it would be better for them to keep on their hats as they do at "Quaker meetings," rather than breathe poisonous air. At one time during the sessions, there was but one window open, and that was let down very low, and the door was open. Mr. — came in and sat down in the draft between the two, and immediately ordered the window closed. There was plenty of room at either side of this draft, where he could have removed his chair. When the veins in my head got so big that I was in danger of being carried out, I anticipated and retired to save disturbance; as I am pretty weighty I did not want to impose upon others' good nature.

I have been taught a lesson on foul air, that I shall never forget. My oldest sister fell unconscious at a concert, and in a very short time passed over "the divide," cut down in the midst of a very useful, active life. Those of us who gathered at her funeral, afterward for days ate of pies and bread that her own hands had baked.

STICK TO THE PROGRAMME.

Yes, every time. I know a lady who could not attend all the time, but consulted the programme, and came ten miles on a train several times, to

hear special subjects discussed, and was disappointed every time.

On a similar occasion, Mr. O. O. Poppleton said to me: "I'm not going to be here this afternoon, as 'comb honey' will be under discussion, and I'm not interested as I work for extracted honey, and I'm going to attend to some business matters in the city." If the programme is carried out, then members can choose their time for rest, pleasure, or business, and not be deprived of hearing the discussions, for which they have spent time and money.

It would be well for the Society to engage a separate room for the exhibition of supplies, and the more implements the better. Then let the exhibitors give the President notices like the following: All those desiring to hear Mr. — describe his hive, can have the pleasure to-morrow at 10 a.m., in Room No. 2. At 5 p.m. Mr. — will describe, and tell how to use his bee-smoker.

In the old days of lighting with candles, there was in use extinguishers to put out the light. If some of our inventors would turn their attention in this direction, they might get up an extinguisher to put out "lights" when they have shed "their rays" long enough. The A B C class are generally not satisfied for their outlay, and they might organize in the "bee-keepers' supply room," and choose some of the glib talkers to instruct them.

Peoria, © Ills.

[The points made by Mrs. Harrison are all important and strictly correct. There is nothing more important than good ventilation. When we were present no fault could be found with the ventilation.]

As to following the programme in any convention, we fully agree with Mrs. Harrison. It should be strictly followed. If there is any time to spare, it should be occupied with new business or discussions, and not by transposing the order of the programme. The latter causes confusion, disappointment, and often disgust. When the programme is strictly followed, there is no chance for any one to find fault, and no one can then be disappointed.—ED.]

For the American Bee Journal.

Selling Honey on Commission.

M. M. BALDRIDGE.

Since the Chicago bee-meeting I have received the following from a Chicago commission house:

"Have you any honey at present? We get from 20 to 22 cents per pound for the best. It is not so plenty as usual this season. When it is scarce and high, it tastes better. If you

have none to ship now, please keep our address for next season."

Of course honey "tastes better" when it is "scarce and high" that is, if reasonably high and scarce; and honey-producers have the power to secure both of these conditions whenever they choose to exercise it. Mr. A. I. Root stated at the Chicago convention, that he did not see that the present prices for honey materially lessened the demand, and this seemed to be a new revelation to him. For several years past Mr. Root and many others have advocated low prices for honey, honestly believing that this would educate the people to use it freely, and thereby increase the demand. But this was contrary to my experience, and I think I have had about as much as any one.

It appears from the above that the "best" comb honey will now bring from "20 to 22 cents per pound" at wholesale. That, so it seems to me, is about as high a price as choice comb honey, in small sections, should ever bring at wholesale. The retailer, however, cannot afford to put his cash into such honey and sell the same to his customers for less than 25 cents per pound. But how much better it would be for him to keep his money out of it, and sell the same on commission, and pay for it when sold. Even 10 per cent. commission on the retail price, would pay him a better profit than to buy it outright at 20 or 22 cents per pound. Reader, please ask him and see what he says about it, and then report.

St. Charles, 3 Ills.

For the American Bee Journal.

The Pan-Handle, W. Va., Convention.

The Pan-Handle Bee-Keepers' Association met on Oct. 26, 1887, at Wheeling, W. Va. The convention was called to order at 10 a.m. by the President, Henry Lewedag. The Secretary called the roll, and then read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted.

On motion, it was decided to employ a stenographer to report the proceedings of the convention. After further routine business was transacted, the convention adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 p.m., and the President then delivered his annual address, giving a short history of the Association, and saying he hoped that all the members would work for its success.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then held and resulted as follows: President, Henry Lewedag; Vice-President, L. C. Seabright; Secretary, W. L. Kinsey; and Treasurer, August Goetza. On motion the President was authorized to appoint a Vice-President from each county represented, as follows: D. N. Milner, for Jefferson county, O.; H. J. Shriver, Preston county, W. Va.; Philip Tisher, Monroe county, O.;

and J. A. Buchanan, Brooke county, W. Va.

The question, "How do you know when a queen is fertilized?" was discussed at some length, many good points being brought out, after which the convention adjourned until 7:30 p.m., when an evening session was held. The questions considered were, "Is it profitable to double up colonies in the spring?" and "When and how do you prepare colonies for winter?" After much discussion the convention adjourned until 9 a.m. the next day.

SECOND DAY.

The convention was called to order at 9 a.m., and after the usual opening business was completed the following named ladies were made honorary members: Miss Bessie B. Baron, Miss Bird Wickham, Mrs. Margaret Seabright, Miss Gertrude A. Seabright and Miss Esther A. Seabright, Mrs. Mary E. Deary, Miss G. E. Edwards, Mrs. E. Z. White, and Mrs. W. S. Taggart.

The following were admitted as regular members: Chas. C. Schword, J. W. Weiler, Wm. J. McHugh, Lindly Bracken.

The questions, "How many bees should a colony have to winter well?" and "Is careful breeding necessary?" were then discussed in a very interesting manner.

The convention then adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 p.m. The question, "Does it pay farmers to keep bees?" was then considered. Mr. Taggart arguing that a good, practical farmer would find it profitable to study bee-culture, and keep some colonies of bees.

Mr. Seabright differed from Mr. Taggart's views very decidedly, and argued that it was not practical; that farmers did not know, and would not learn, how to handle bees; that they hived them in old boxes, and that a lack of proper care in other ways made the bees produce a poor quality of honey, which was put on the market at a low price, and thus injuring the trade of the regular bee-keepers.

Mr. Weiler said that he had experience both as a farmer and a bee-keeper, and he knew that a farmer could produce good honey, and make more money (considering the amount invested) than he could in almost any other branch of agriculture. He found the bees to be of considerable use about the farm, aside from their honey-gathering qualities.

Mr. Wendelkohn said that he had commenced keeping bees in 1836, and in the spring of 1839 his bees had an attack of foul brood, but by careful treatment, and using sulphuric acid, he had been enabled to save all his colonies.

The number of colonies represented at this meeting were 459.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Wheeling, W. Va., on the third Wednesday and Thursday of October, 1888.

W. L. KINSEY, Sec.

For the American Bee Journal.

North American Bee-Keepers' Society.

THE THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

President Miller called the convention to order at 9 a.m., and W. Z. Hutchinson, of Flint, Mich., gave a short address upon

The Production of Comb Honey,

the main ideas being in substance as follows:

To produce comb honey we must have populous colonies at the beginning of the honey harvest, and to secure these, breeding must go on rapidly and uninterruptedly for two months previous to the honey harvest. Aside from food in abundance, *warmth* is the one great requisite for breeding. The heat from a colony of bees is sufficient; the difficulty is, that it is lost by radiation. To prevent this loss, pack the colonies when taken from the cellar; and allow the packing to remain until time for putting on the supers.

President Miller—How would you pack the bees?

W. Z. Hutchinson—I would surround each hive with a box of cheap lumber. I use the shade-boards, tacking them together, and using a shade-board for a roof. I prefer sawdust for packing, as the litter resulting from its use is a benefit. I would use supers only one tier of sections high, filling them with foundation.

N. N. Betsinger—Would you use separators?

W. Z. Hutchinson—No, sir.

N. N. Betsinger—Do you not think that straighter combs can be secured by using separators?

W. Z. Hutchinson—I do; but I can secure combs that are straight enough without them.

N. N. Betsinger—But to secure the very finest honey, do you not think their use is necessary?

James Heddon—Who has a finer lot of honey in Mr. Burnett's store than Mr. Hutchinson? No one. What dealer in this city has more or finer honey than Mr. Burnett? Not one. To what city is more honey sent than to Chicago?

W. Z. Hutchinson—This whole ground of comb-honey production has been so well covered in previous discussions that I feel it a waste of time to discuss it further.

The convention next listened to an address by James Heddon, of Dowagiac, Mich., upon

Bee Hives and Fixtures.

Mr. Heddon said: As an opening to my remarks, I think I can do no better than to repeat the little lecture that Mr. R. C. Otis recited when he came to my house years ago, and sold me a right to use the Langstroth hive. He began something like this: "When bees swarm, they look for a shelter, some place to get into out of the sun and storm; a nail-keg or a box, or even a hollow-tree suits them just as well as the most elaborate hive in existence; and they thrive just as

well, and the nail-keg meets every requirement until it is full, and the bee-keeper wishes to get his share of honey, then the nail-keg is not just the thing; then we need a hive so constructed that the bee-keeper can get his honey with the least trouble." Now I think this an excellent speech, and just as true now as then. In making hives the great trouble is, that bee-keepers are trying to make hives that suit the bees instead of themselves. This subject is a vast one, and I scarcely know where to begin, what to say, nor, perhaps, where to leave off. I think I had better resolve myself into a question-box, and let you ask questions.

President Miller—Would it not be well for you to explain the Heddon hive and its workings?

James Heddon—If the convention so desires. [Yes, from several.—Sec.]

Dr. A. B. Mason now brought forward a Heddon hive, and placed it upon the table, and Mr. Heddon proceeded to briefly explain its merits.

James Heddon—The frames completely fill each section of the hive; by reversion the bees fill them solidly full of comb, and being held in place by thumb-screws, nearly all of the bees may be shaken from the hive.

A. I. Root—Would it not be better if the thumb-screws were made of metal?

James Heddon—No, because they would cost so much that you would make them too small, then the threads would not hold in the wood, and it would be slow work turning them out and in. The wooden screws should not be made too large, and should be boiled in tallow; they will then hold sufficiently strong, and will never swell enough so that they cannot be turned.

President Miller—I have publicly given Mr. Heddon credit for his break-joint honey-board. Am I wrong? Did any of you use it before Mr. Heddon did? [No one replied.—Sec.]

President Miller—How many have used the metal queen-excluding honey-board, and think its use a detriment? [Three members arose.—Sec.]

President Miller—How many have used them, and think they secure as much honey as when they are dispensed with? [Twenty-five voted.—Sec.]

N. N. Betsinger—What is the advantage of the break-joint principle?

James Heddon—It prevents the building of brace combs. The bearings of my hives are only $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and by putting them together with a sliding cornerwise movement, but few bees are killed. With the beveled edge this is impossible.

A. I. Root—How about the propolis? Would not this cause trouble in making this sliding movement?

Miss Dema Bennett—I would like to ask Mr. Heddon if there is no trouble from water coming in through these square joints. I have had trouble by the water coming in and wetting the cushions.

James Heddon—These two questions answer each other. If there is so much propolis thrust into the joints

that it causes trouble in manipulation, how is the water to get in? I never use cushions or quilts inside the hive during the propolis season, the bees have access to all parts of the hive, and all cracks are stopped by propolis, so that no wind or water enters.

N. N. Betsinger—Does Mr. Heddon wish us to understand that his hive is the first one with a double brood-chamber?

James Heddon—It is the first one with a horizontally-divisible brood-chamber.

N. N. Betsinger—I have used hives years ago embracing the same principles.

James Heddon—Will Mr. Betsinger please point out to us where he has written about this hive?

N. N. Betsinger—I did not write about it. No one offered to pay me enough to describe it, and I could not afford to write for nothing. So far as the shaking out is concerned, I can shake the bees from a Langstroth hive as quickly as they can be shaken from a Heddon hive. Simply drive them down with smoke, and then shake them out. Langstroth frames, either broad or wide frames, have projections to handle them by.

As a reply Mr. Heddon simply held up one of his frames by the edges of the side-bars.

Mr. Eugene Secor, of Forest City, Iowa, at this time read an essay, entitled,

Bee-Keeping Alone, or with Other Pursuits?

In the choice of a vocation there are certain questions which rightfully claim the consideration of every man or woman. The instinct of self-preservation implanted within us, naturally makes the leading one, whether most important or not, this: Will it command sufficient returns in dollars and cents to afford a comfortable support for self and family? Another is, is it congenial? In a country where every one may choose his occupation, free from the degrading curse of caste, no one should follow a pursuit that is not in harmony with his inborn predilections.

Another question is, or ought to be, will it properly cultivate the intellectual and moral nature, so that the worker will develop and grow in all his faculties, while striving to earn a comfortable subsistence. "It is not all of life to live," according to the common acceptance of the term.

Now, unless these questions can all be answered in the affirmative, there is something lacking in the employment, or in the make-up of the person.

As to bee-keeping, there can hardly be a question as to its intellectual and moral tendency. For proof, I have only to cite the shining examples, both living and dead, who are, or have been engaged in the pursuit. Who ever heard of a bee-master being charged with a crime?

It will be congenial to those fitted by nature to follow it, just as a natural mechanic feels at home with the tools with which he cheerfully earns a living. There is no use in saying

that every man will make a successful bee-keeper, any more than it is to say, every man is by nature an artist, and every woman a musician. Unless a person possesses certain natural qualifications, or can acquire them by cultivation, he would very likely make a failure of bee-keeping. Among the necessary qualifications are, perseverance, industry, continuity of purpose, love of home more than of riches, a talent for looking after details, promptness, and at least tolerable health. If he possesses all these coupled with a love for natural history and botany, and is as enthusiastic and untiring as most one-idea men are, he may conclude to make bee-keeping a life business—provided always he has, or can obtain, a favorable location. It would be folly for a person to expect the fullest success as a honey-producer on a bleak Dakota prairie, under the present state of the art. Talk as we please of the desirability or practicability of raising artificial pasture for bees, it has not yet been successfully and economically done.

Therefore, in my judgment, unless in addition to all the required qualifications, there is the natural honey-flora in abundance, it will be wise to couple bee-keeping with some other pursuit. If the locality is favorable, and the establishment of out-apiaries is practicable, the business may be made fairly remunerative. As a rule, however, I believe that bees should form a part of the surroundings of every ideal rural home; not only because it adds to the beauty of the landscape picture, but because, in the economy of nature, bees are necessary to the perfect fertilization and fructification of the vegetable kingdom, and that object can best be attained by the proper distribution of the means to accomplish the end sought.

If bee-keeping were in the hands of specialists only, it is quite reasonable to suppose that some localities would be overstocked, while others would be destitute of bees. Why does every cottager persist in keeping his pig, instead of leaving the matter of pork-raising to the specialist? Because the pig is a scavenger, utilizing many little scraps that would otherwise go to waste. Bees are gleaners, also, bringing many a golden drop from the waste-places of our imperfect agriculture.

I believe in specialists to this extent: Every person ought to know how to do some one thing thoroughly, and if his capacity is limited to the acquisition of the knowledge necessary to master that, he ought to stick to it. But the man who only knows one thing is a one-idea man. His capacity for enjoyment in this world is also limited. His horizon is the narrow bound of a single thought, when just beyond lie the limitless fields of culture awaiting the polished plowshares of investigation and progress. It broadens and develops a man to know more than one thing, and it seems to me to be reflecting on the intelligence of our race to think that man is not capable of mastering more than one branch of learning.

I see no better reason why bee-keeping should be confined to specialists than hog-raising. All who have given the subject thought, know the latter industry can only be enlarged to certain limits. The massing together of large numbers of either animals or men, soon develops disease and death—nature's remedy for restoring the proper equilibrium of life. Who shall say that foul brood is not Nature's punishment for overstocking and a gentle hint to more widely distribute the bees which she intended to act as marriage priests to all the plants in her flowery kingdom? In my judgment 100 colonies in one yard comes very near the limit of profitable increase.

If then, it is not desirable to confine the production of honey to specialists; and if, when one's immediate locality is sufficiently stocked, and he does not care to establish out-apiaries enough to occupy his whole time, or to afford him an ample income, what occupation will best fit bee-keeping? If only a few colonies are kept it makes but little difference, if the person is at home in the morning or evening. It need not consume more than five minutes per colony each day to properly look after them. If a larger number are kept, the employment should be such as would give work when not required in the apiary. I see no reason why dairying, or stock-raising, or both combined, will not be in perfect harmony with bee-keeping. This branch of farming employs one at home, keeps him busy in winter, occupies his time chiefly in the morning and evening, and gives ample scope to his ability and capital. The increase of bee-pasturage will also increase his available food for stock, and *vice versa*.

If near a good town, the raising of fruits (if we except strawberries, which ripen at the wrong time in the North, and yield no nectar), is well adapted to go with bee-keeping. Raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries are especially good honey-plants, and neither ripen with us till the swarming season is about over. Apples, plums, and such other tree fruits as can be successfully grown are excellent honey-producers. Our season's success in the apiary often hinges on the impetus given to the bees by the abundance of bloom on these fruits. The keeping of poultry in connection with bees has already been mentioned, and no doubt could be successfully managed.

It appears to me that with any of the professions, if we except physicians in active practice, bee-keeping could be carried on simultaneously. Ministers, lawyers and teachers need some recreation in the open air, to counteract the bad effects arising from sedentary habits, and where these are located in rural districts, what reason is there why they may not combine pleasure and profit in a well-managed apiary? Croquet, lawn tennis and base ball might be neglected by the ardent student of bee-culture, but perhaps the country would survive. The habits of study of professional men are a guaranty

that they would master the science of bee-keeping, and therefore be likely to succeed. We note with pleasure that some of the brightest lights in apiculture have been clergymen. They have done as much to advance the art as any other class of men, not excepting specialists. Some of the best bee-keepers of to-day are ministers, lawyers, doctors and teachers.

But why multiply examples to prove the harmony existing between the various rural pursuits? After all, it depends upon the man, whether he shall devote himself to this or that, whether he shall combine two or more, or whether he shall, in sleepful inactivity, allow all the grand opportunities for culture and profit to pass by unobserved or unheeded.

EUGENE SECOR.

After the reading of the essay the discussion was as follows:

James Heddon—What other business has Mr. Secor?

Eugene Secor—I am a real estate agent.

James Heddon—The reason I asked is, because he is a favorite poet of mine, and I feel an interest in him. He speaks of mental culture; how acquaintance with different pursuits broadens one's ideas, and he is correct; but it does not necessarily follow that, to secure breadth of culture, a man must follow different pursuits for the sake of making money; he may follow one pursuit for a living, and others simply for recreation.

A. I. Root—In poor seasons, like the past, it seems to me that something besides bees would be an advantage; don't have all the eggs in one basket.

H. R. Boardman—The best thing I ever found to go with bee-keeping is bee-keeping.

A. J. Cook—Some of our best bee-keepers conduct other business. We need bees all over the country, and I think it wrong to discourage small bee-keepers.

James Heddon—Mr. Root spoke of the foolishness of "having all the eggs in one basket." I am what might be called a specialist. Now let me tell what the past poor season did for me. I had 20,000 pounds of honey on my hands that I had kept over, and prices went up, and up, and it enabled me to clean it all out at a good price. Then again, if we lose money by "having all our eggs in one basket" in a poor season, how about the greater profits during the good seasons? Taking one year with another, the advantages are all with specialty.

N. N. Betsinger—We can never develop when our attention is called away by side-issues; as we attempt to rise in one kind of business, the other pulls us down.

Prof. Cook—I think we should try to so manage that the labor with our bees will be least during the busiest time of farm work, and *vice versa*.

James Heddon—That is the very thing that myself and students have given the most thought and study—how to secure the most honey with the least labor; how to have hives, fixtures, honey-house, grounds, etc.,

so arranged that we can "cut corners."

President Miller asked how many present were bee keeping specialists. In response, 25 stood up.

The convention then adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Miller at 1:30 p. m.

A vote of thanks was extended to the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, for his uniform courtesy, good attendance, reduced rates, and for the free use of a room for holding the convention.

The President, Dr Miller, then said—I hereby appoint as the additional member of the committee to secure government statistics, Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, Ills. I did not want to appoint him because of his position as editor; also on account of his health; but the interests of the bee-keeping fraternity must be considered first.

Mr. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Mich., then read an essay upon,

Wintering Bees in the Northern States.

The only thing necessary to bees in order to secure their perfect wintering, can be expressed in one word—comfort. In a climate warmer than that which reigns during winter in our Northern States, much dependence can be placed upon frequent flight to secure that happy condition, but in this latitude such flights can no longer be safely relied upon to furnish immunity from the causes of uneasiness and disease.

The catalogue of things liable to produce discomfort among the bees might be almost indefinitely extended, but after eliminating everything that seems to me of little importance, I find it is contracted to six items, viz: 1. Untimely manipulation. 2. Moisture. 3. Improper ventilation. 4. Improper temperature. 5. Scattered or scant stores. 6. Improper food. I shall touch upon these points in the order of their arrangement, not in the order of their importance:

1. It is evident that any manipulation after the season when the bees begin to assume the semi-torpid state, tends to dissipate that disposition, and is also liable to leave crevices between the hive and its cover, which, made earlier in the season, would be closed by the bees, but being left open, will often cause an injurious circulation of air through the hive.

2. When moisture invades the cluster in such amounts that the bees are unable to expel it by their natural warmth, they are compelled to arouse themselves from their slumbers and to attempt to rid themselves of the moisture by gathering it into their stomachs. Besides other evident evils resulting, the bees will gather with the water more or less of the impurities which will go to help load their intestines; and no doubt the excessive amount of moisture taken up will have a greater or less tendency to impair digestion.

3. As to ventilation, I fear that too much rather than too little; i. e., I fear a draught much more than the want of any change of air at all. A cold draught causes discomfort to most kinds of animate nature, but I have seen no indication that for breathing purposes the bees get too little change of air by any of the ordinary methods of wintering. Out-of-doors I give a full hive-entrance; in-doors I remove the bottom-board entirely, not for ventilation proper, but that the bees may the more readily expel moisture.

4. On account of the facts which I shall mention below, I do not attach a great importance to a nice adjustment of temperature. An improper temperature is to be dreaded, chiefly on account of the increased consumption of stores thereby induced, and the consequent increased accumulation of fecal matter in case the stores are impure. For these reasons, viz: the saving of stores and the lessened risk of disease, I hold that it pays in this climate to winter bees in the cellar. I cannot find any grounds for choice between 35° Fahr., and any of the intervening points up to 50°. I do not find a high temperature an antidote to poor stores.

5. Scant stores cause the bees anxiety, and scattered stores, activity; and the two together make place for all the other untoward consequences that I have mentioned. But we all agree here.

All the above-mentioned conditions cause discomfort in the way and for the reasons intimated, and I mention them not because I think them ordinarily fatal, or even in themselves greatly injurious, but because they cause undue exertion and consumption of food with a result more or less detrimental, owing to the quality of the food. If successful wintering turned on any or all of these, the problem would have been solved long ago. There is no such uncertainty attached to the securing of the conditions desired in these things, as to make their operation long a matter of doubt.

No, brethren, the thing that causes uncertainty in results, is the uncertainty existing as to the quality of the winter stores, which brings me to the sixth and last item to be considered:

From my experience of ten years with an apiary ranging in numbers from 2 colonies at the beginning to 500 colonies now, I am forced to the conclusion that the great cause of our wintering troubles is a poor quality of stores. Some apiaries are, no doubt, placed where the natural stores obtained are always of a quality to be relied upon, but mine, I have no doubt, are not thus fortunate. The reasons for my conclusion, that improper food is the prime cause of our winter losses, I draw from the following facts, which are within my own experience and knowledge:

In the autumn of 1879 I had 15 colonies, and as that was a year of great scarcity I fed each colony largely of sugar syrup, and wintered them on the summer stands. In the spring a

pint cup would have held all the dead bees from all the colonies.

Having purchased a few colonies in the spring of 1880, I began the disastrous winter of 1880-81 with 60 colonies; to 30 of these I fed a limited amount of sugar syrup, and of these 16 survived; of the 30 colonies not fed, 3 survived.

For the present I pass over the next three winters, to the still more disastrous winter of 1884-85, only saying that during the fall of 1883, as an experiment, I supplied a few colonies with sugar stores, and those thus prepared wintered so much better than those having honey stores, that in the autumn of 1884 I gave all my 200 colonies empty combs, and fed them syrup. The result was, that while all the other bees with but few exceptions in that part of Michigan perished, there was not a colony of mine in a normal condition, but so far as I could judge, wintered perfectly. These bees were wintered in a cellar.

During the following winter my loss was about 12 per cent. of bees, managed in every way precisely the same, except that their stores were partly honey and partly syrup, and this though the winter was much more favorable for the successful wintering of bees.

During the next winter, that of 1886-87, I had in two cellars at home nearly 400 colonies. Of these about two-thirds had honey stores exclusively, but the other third being in single sections of the new Heddon hive, were almost destitute of honey, and consequently were supplied with stores of sugar syrup. Each kind was divided between the two cellars. The temperature of one cellar was kept at 50° Fahr., almost without variation, while that of the other varied from 35° to 45°, but this difference in the temperature seemed to have little effect on the condition of the bees—if there was any difference it was in favor of the lower temperature.

But what a marked difference was there in each cellar, between the colonies with sugar stores and those with natural stores! Of the former the bees were the picture of comfort and contentment, quiet, closely clustered, not easily disturbed, not a diarrhetic sign, and only now and then a dead bee dropping out of the cluster. Of the latter the bees were uneasy, not closely clustered, easily disturbed, dying by the thousand, and many of the hives bearing the unmistakable signs of disease, and, as I have said, if there was any difference, those in the cellar with the rather high, even temperature suffered the more.

One fact more: During the three winters from 1881 to 1884, which I have mentioned above, I wintered my bees in the same cellar on natural stores, under precisely the same external conditions, so far as it was possible for me to judge; yet the first winter they wintered perfectly, while the other two winters they wintered illy, and with considerable loss. I cannot account for this, unless there was a difference in the stores.

Outside of my own experience there is one thing I do not fail to remem-

ber, and that is, that there is little agreement, and apparently little prospect of agreement, among bee-keepers, as to the necessity or the methods of securing ventilation, a high temperature, a dry atmosphere, late brood-rearing, or even as to the necessity of cellar wintering; but they are in practical accord in affirming the necessity of supplying bees for winter with stores of a good quality. This is a significant fact. Stick a pin here, and bend a hook on the point of it.

And again, why is it that bees in the cellar suffer most severely during winters when they suffer most out-of-doors?

Without stating my deductions at length, let me only say in conclusion that I have found among my own bees, that colonies with plenty of good stores, known to be such, always winter well, while those with stores of a doubtful character winter more or less disastrously.

I am satisfied that I cannot winter a colony well on stores that are decidedly poor in quality, by any method with which I am acquainted. Who can inform me how to do it? I am confident that I can winter any fair colony well, on stores which are certainly good, by any of the approved methods. Who doubts his ability to do the same?

Of course it is not to be denied that a low temperature, moisture, etc., seriously aggravate the ill effects of poor stores, but I seriously question whether, unless present in an extraordinary degree, they would seriously affect the welfare of a colony well supplied with pure stores.

R. L. TAYLOR.

After the reading of the foregoing essay it was discussed as follows:

N. N. Betsinger—If sugar is better for bees, why is it not better for human beings?

Jas. Heddon—Because bees gather honey is no reason why it is the best winter food for them. Honey contains nitrogenous matter, and is well adapted to brood-rearing and supplying the waste of muscular tissue; but for this same reason it is not so suitable for a winter food.

N. N. Betsinger—I agree with Mr. Heddon, that sugar is a better winter food for bees than is honey; but the public does not understand the reason why. It reasons that if sugar is better for bees, it is better for human beings. Even though sugar is better, the public ought not to be told of it, because they draw a wrong inference.

N. W. McLain—We ought not to pay so much attention to what the public thinks, but rather to what is best for the bees. We all know that bees are not natives of a northern climate, and when we bring them here we may be obliged to make changes in their food; and to say all this must be explained to the public is foolish; that is our business.

Mr. McLain then gave an interesting account of his practical accomplishments and experiments in scientific bee-keeping during the past year,

referring to the interest displayed by the United States Department of Agriculture in the valuable and rapidly increasing industry of bee-keeping and the honey product.

The essay of Mr. D. A. Jones, Beeton, Ont., is as follows, and is on

Establishing Out Apiaries.

This is the question that has been assigned me by the Secretary, and it is one which is receiving considerable attention just now, as many engaged in apiculture are increasing their colonies until they have, frequently, more than they can afford to keep in one apiary. Then the questions arise, what should they do? Should they sell them off, or start "out apiaries?"

There are some localities where 500 colonies might be kept with success, and there are others where 100 would overstock them. I consider from 100 to 200 colonies as many as is profitable to keep in the average apiary. In establishing out apiaries 50 colonies would make a start, but I would recommend 100, as no more trouble need be taken to manipulate them. These would contain 200 colonies in the fall, which might be divided again; thus your apiaries, if you double your colonies, would double every year. But counting mishaps, sales and losses, perhaps we might more reasonably expect to double our colonies every two years. This, of course, depends largely upon the practice of the apiarist. One man is required at each out apiary during the season, which, in this country, varies from four to five months.

From my home apiary, I located one about 1½ miles to the northwest; the next about four miles to the northeast; next, seven miles to the northeast; then one five miles north, one six miles northwest, and one ten miles northwest, with sometimes smaller ones between. From personal experience I am satisfied that in good localities from two to three miles apart is far enough to have them. I have had as good results from the closest apiaries, as from those furthest apart, and that, too, when there were over 200 colonies in each.

If the locality were suitable, I should prefer to place them so that I could visit all the apiaries by driving the shortest possible distance, that is, five or six apiaries might be placed around a central one, or in a way that one could drive or take them all in one route. Mine, unfortunately, are not so placed, and it gives me five or ten miles of an extra drive to take them all in, but as the locations suited me better, I thought it would more than over-balance the extra cost of the journey to place them as I did.

Each apiary should have a practical man or woman in charge. I have frequently had students look after them, but it pays much better to have assistants with at least one year's experience, as the foreman cannot manage to go around to each apiary more than once per week, and sometimes scarcely that, especially if he has to give a day to each apiary, to instruct the one in charge. The assistant in charge has spare time enough on his

hands to keep the yard in nice condition, besides preparing sections, putting them on, keeping the hives painted, and making new ones when required. I never expect him to do all the work during the honey-flow, but give him assistance in extracting. The more assistance that is required for this purpose, the better the apiary pays.

When extracting I use little boys and girls for carrying the combs to and from the hives to the extractor. Two of them, a little larger and a little practiced, do the uncapping and extracting. I have also had boys from ten to twelve years old that could put the combs back in the hives very well after they had been extracted. This class of labor, with us, is very cheap, and there is generally plenty of it in the neighborhood of every apiary, that can be got when required, and the youngsters think it as good as a holiday to get an opportunity to work in the bee-yard.

With a good, practical foreman to visit the yards, and see after them, as much can be realized from the "out apiaries" as from the "home" ones. Very often they bring in better returns, because they are selected on account of their fitness, while the home apiary may only be tolerated because of its being your "home," rather than the most favorable place for an apiary. Almost any number of apiaries may be managed in this way if the owner is thoroughly practical, and will devote his entire attention to the business, or if a good, reliable foreman and trustworthy students can be secured, or better, those who have had, say a year's experience.

I am satisfied that after one has mastered the business, and understands it thoroughly, if his surroundings are suitable, he is only fooling away his time with one apiary, as he can manage several without any more trouble than is required to manage one. He would require a suitable rig, so that in driving to each apiary he could take such supplies as he might require, and in returning could bring any honey that there might be on hand.

I have parties offering me the privilege of establishing apiaries on their premises without any charge. One man, where I had an apiary for over ten years, sold his place and moved away. He has asked me to come and establish one on his new place, free of charge, knowing as he does the benefit that the clovers, fruit trees and vines receive from the fertilization of the flowers by the bees. The highest that I have ever paid is \$25 a year for bee-houses or a cellar to winter in. All the ground that is required is a quarter to a half-acre to place the bees on. From \$5 to \$10 a year is the usual rent, where a charge is made at all.

Even though a person has a sale for all the extra colonies of bees he can spare, it will pay him to have at least one or two out apiaries, because if increase is the principal object, the sale of bees will doubly repay the interest on capital invested. Any honey that they may stow away more than is

required, can either be extracted, or the filled combs may be kept for future use, as it is desirable to have some such combs on hand to save feeding colonies that are run more exclusively for honey. I believe that all such apiaries should be managed for both honey and increase, unless the sale of bees is almost impossible at a very low figure, in which case increase is a thing not so much to be desired.

D. A. JONES.

The committee on exhibits reported that the following articles were on exhibition:

Honey cans and labels, and malleable-iron honey-gates for honey-extractors, exhibited by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford, Ont.

Samples of linden honey and clover honey—R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont.

Reversible hive and section-case; and a machine for making T-tins—E. S. Armstrong, Jerseyville, Ills.

Adjustable division-board fixture for shipping bees, and a device for feeding and packing bees—J. B. Hains, Bedford, O.

Comb honey—Edwin Hubbard, Oil City, Wis.

Comb honey and extra funnel for bee-smoker—T. S. Bull, Valparaiso, Ind.

Samples of bee-supplies—Berlin Fruit-Box Company, Berlin Heights, O.

Machine for folding sections—Wakeman & Crocker, Lockport, N. Y.

Melissa honey-plant—A. C. Tyrrel, Madison, Nebr.

Super for surplus honey—H. W. Funk, Bloomington, Ills.

Crate of comb honey in patent paper boxes; samples of the patent paper boxes, and samples of sections with foundation—N. N. Betsinger, Marcellus, N. Y.

Samples of honey and honey-plants, and a photograph of the honey exhibit at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, O.—Dr. A. B. Mason, Auburndale, O.

Seed of the Chapman honey-plant, and a sample of honey from the same plant—H. Chapman, Versailles, N. Y.

Reversible hive—James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.

Samples of comb and extracted honey, and an improved section-case—Joshua Bull, Seymour, Wis.

On motion of Dr. A. B. Mason, it was voted that the thanks of this Society are due, and are hereby tendered to the Commissioner of Agriculture for his efforts in behalf of the bee-keeping industry, and for establishing an Apicultural Station near this city for experimental work.

The convention then adjourned to meet at Toledo, O., at the call of the executive committee next year.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

For the American Bee Journal.

Apicultural Reports, Moving Bees, etc.

E. J. CRONKLETON.

I consider yearly reports of those engaged in the production of honey and the management of bees, both interesting and useful to all concerned, so I will report the results of my work for 1887:

Last spring I commenced work with 32 strong colonies. Every thing looked promising, and the bees bred up well during April and May; but in May we lacked our usual rain. June came, and the drouth began on June 10, but white clover yielded scarcely enough to keep up breeding to June 25. With the increase I have 45 colonies. I moved 39 colonies 3

miles to a basswood forest, and I left 6 colonies at home in town. At that time I do not think that there was any colony that had 2 pounds of honey. I only expected to get the brood-chambers well-filled for winter, but in a few days that was realized, and I put on the section-cases. The flow lasted about 12 days, and I took in 1,600 one-pound sections of as nice honey as I ever expect to see. The fall honey-flow did not result in any surplus honey.

That none may be deceived in the matter of moving bees, let me say that the 6 colonies that I left at home, were left for the reason that I did not want to make the third trip or load. I presume they were about average colonies. They all gathered more per colony than any in the grove. One of the 6 colonies gathered 106 pounds of comb honey. One colony cast a swarm on the day that I moved them to the grove; it gathered 76 pounds of comb honey, and I carried it 3 miles from the same grove. This solves the "long and short haul." I never will move bees again.

I finally came out of the past remarkably poor season with a short crop, and lots of robbing and disaster, generally (that usually does not belong to the business), and with 42 colonies, which I put into the cellar on Nov. 18, all in fine condition. I am usually very successful in wintering bees, and last spring they came out strong, clean and nice, with no spring dwindling.

My crop of honey is all sold for cash at 20 cents per pound. I hope that the bees will pass through the coming winter safely, and that 1888 has something good in store for us all.

Dunlap, Co Iowa, Nov. 26, 1887.

For the American Bee Journal.

Legislation for Bee-Keepers.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

And now it's the good old AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL that misinterprets my legislation views. Well, I'm used to it. I know there's no malice in it, so I don't lose any flesh over it, but it's funny how every one who tackles the legislation business gets something about it askew.

Now here's the "old reliable," page 755, talking about my advocating legislation for "specialists" "by payment of a license fee." Now did I ever ask anything for "specialists" as against others? Did I ever advocate a "license fee?" Didn't I rather leave the whole subject open as to particular kind of legislation? Didn't I always compare bee-keepers with farmers, and isn't the farmer protected in his territory whether he has one acre or a thousand?

You see I only put these things in question form, for I am getting so mixed up by the various things I am said to have said, that if any one should say I had tried to bribe the legislature to pass a special law giving me exclusive control to raise, sell, and eat all the honey between Marengo

and the middle of Lake Michigan, I would hardly feel safe to say anything more than to ask, "Did I?"

In spite of the Waterloo defeat, just let me whisper in your ear, Bro. Newman, that legislation is desirable, and sometime it may be feasible. There were more who favored it at Chicago than a year before, at least there were some who had changed their views from opposing to favoring, and Prof. Cook, although not "on speaking terms" with me regarding legislation, threw out one straw for me to grasp before drowning, by saying (and not one opposed his view) that the man who owns a piece of land doesn't own the nectar secreted on it.

I commend to those locating conventions hereafter, the plan (thanks to the forethought of Mr. Newman) which was adopted in the late convention at Chicago, of holding the sessions in the hotel which was headquarters for bee-keepers. It was exceedingly pleasant and convenient.

P. S.—Bro. Newman, may be you'll say I'm not fair to say anything about legislation after promising to keep quiet, but all I have to say is, "You begun it."

Marengo, Ill.

[Well, well; that fairly takes our breath, Bro. Miller. If we did not fairly state the matter it was because we did not grasp the true idea. Certainly we thought we did do so, but we accept the Doctor's statement of the case, for if he cannot give the intent of the discussion, no other living being can do so.]

When we made this statement: "Dr. Miller is evidently far in advance of the times, and will have to wait until public opinion catches up with him on that subject," we certainly did not intend to say that it was not desirable, for we are inclined to the opposite—only we do not yet see how it can be successfully accomplished. We are waiting for "further light" on the *modus operandi*—when that difficulty is surmounted, count on us for generous support of the theory.—Ed.]

For the American Bee Journal.

Experience with Bees, Feeding, etc.

J. B. DUNLAP.

I bought a colony of bees in December, 1886, and one last March, and I now have 7, and one swarm went to the woods. I got 100 pounds of comb honey; the first swarm issued on June 4, the last one on Sept. 2; of course the latter is light. I gave it two frames of brood and honey to start on, and it has done quite well for being so late. My next latest swarm issued on Aug. 22, and it filled the hive nicely. They are Italian-hybrids in movable-frame hives, eight frames to the hive.

When I bought the colony last spring I was given some copies of the BEE JOURNAL, and after reading them I decided to subscribe for it, and it was a good investment, I assure you; for one of my colonies, after filling its hive, lost the queen, and I did not know it until after they were reduced quite low. I sent a description of it to Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, whose name I saw in the BEE JOURNAL, and he sent me a queen, telling me to give it a couple of frames of brood. I did so, and introduced the queen, and in three days afterwards I saw her laying, and now I have a good colony, which would have been lost if it had not been for the BEE JOURNAL.

I have put all of my bees into the cellar, and they are well supplied with sealed honey, except the one that came out on Sept. 2, and it has considerable, but not what I would like it to have.

I read in the BEE JOURNAL how to make a cheap bee-feeder with two pieces of tin bent into two hoops, fitting one in the other, then putting a piece of muslin over one, and shoving the other down into it; and then to pour in syrup made of granulated sugar. I did so, and it worked nicely with my young colony. 1. Will it do to feed them in the cellar? 2. If there comes nice warm days, as there often does here, will it do to put them out on the summer stands and feed them, returning them to the cellar at night? I put a block one inch thick under each corner of the hive, thus raising it one inch all around, and tacked on wire cloth, for ventilation for them. 3. Will it be sufficient for them?

Rochester, 3 Ind., Nov. 19, 1887.

[1. Yes; you can feed them in the cellar in the same way.

2. When necessary, the hives of bees may be put on the summer stands, on any warm day, and the bees can have a cleansing flight. Put them back into the cellar at night. Feed them in the cellar.

3. That will be quite sufficient; in fact, many prefer not to give them as much as that.—ED.]

For the American Bee Journal.

Bee-Keeping and Gardening, etc.

JOHN BOERSTLER.

As some people think that they cannot do anything else when they have bees to look after, I will tell how I manage: I had one acre in strawberries this season, with only a 14-year-old boy to help me pick the berries, and as I have no team, I have a wheelbarrow, on which I wheeled the strawberries $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the landing, and the empty crates back. I have cleared about \$125 this year above all expenses, and have lost about \$25 by not having crates and boxes in time. I wonder what Dr. Miller will say when he reads this. That is worth

the feeding of a few chickens, but I did it, and will do it again if I keep my health, and I am now 59 years old!

The following is my report for 1887: I bought 2 colonies of bees for \$12; Italian queens, \$4; bee-hives, sections, and other bee-fixtures, \$11; total, \$27. The results were: Three new colonies, \$30; two new empty bee-hives left, \$3; sold in honey in old comb, at 15 cents per pound, \$4; honey in one-pound sections at 20 cents per pound, \$4; total, \$41.

Vashon, Wash. T., Nov. 14, 1887.

Local Convention Directory.

1887. Time and place of Meeting.

Dec. 7-8.—Michigan State, at East Saginaw, Mich.
H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

Dec. 15.—Southeastern Michigan, at Adrian, Mich.
A. M. Gander, Sec., Adrian, Mich.

1888.
Jan. 7.—Susquehanna County, at New Milford, Pa.
H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.

Jan. 10, 11.—Ontario, at Woodstock, Ont.
W. Couse, Sec.

Jan. 11.—Nebraska State, at Lincoln, Nebr.
Henry Patterson, Sec., Humboldt, Nebr.

Jan. 30.—Haldimand, at Cayuga, Ontario.
E. C. Campbell, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Value of a Bee-Paper, etc.—S. M. Cox, Alvarado, 3 Ind., on Nov. 29, 1887, writes:

I cannot very well get along without the BEE JOURNAL. I get more for my money than those who take no bee-paper, thanks to the market reports. This has been a very poor season here for bees. I started with 47 colonies last spring, secured about 900 pounds of honey, mostly comb honey; and I increased my apiary to 100 colonies. I sold 5 colonies, had a few robbed, doubled up several colonies, and I now have 77 colonies left. Some of them are rather light in stores; some are packed in clover chaff, and the rest are in double-walled hives. I look for a better season next year.

Death.—Miss Edna Jacobus, North Urbana, N. Y., on Nov. 30, 1887, sends the following notice of her father's death:

John Jacobus died of heart trouble, on Nov. 25, 1887, at the age of 67 years. He had been a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Union for about 18 months, had taken the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL two years, and had always been deeply interested in bee-culture; but had taken more interest in bees since he joined the Bee-Keepers' Union, than he ever did before. We have at present 65 colonies of bees.

Bees in Winter Quarters, etc.—F. A. Gibson, Racine, Wis., on Nov. 29, 1887, says:

I have 80 colonies of bees in winter quarters, and all are doing nicely. They have plenty of honey to live on. I have taken one ton of extracted honey, and 300 pounds of comb honey from them. They gathered it all from sweet and Alsike clover. My extracted honey brings 15 cents per pound, and the comb honey 22 cents per pound. I took first and second premiums on bees and honey at the Racine County Fair.

Bees had a "Picnic," etc.—J. H. Howe, Mansfield, Mass., on Nov. 27, 1887, says:

I commenced the spring of 1887 with 8 colonies, increased them to 15, and one colony was robbed to death. I bought 3 colonies, and now have 17, which I shall try to winter. I have taken out 6 pounds of honey, and fed 230 pounds of sugar this fall. My bees have had a real "picnic" to-day. The temperature at noon was 68°, to-night it is 60° above zero.

The Season's Results.—Mr. C. A. Wright, Little Prairie Ronde, 2 Mich., on Nov. 23, 1887, writes:

I put 39 colonies into winter quarters on Nov. 17, 1886, 30 of them in the cellar, 8 packed in chaff in a clamp out-doors, and 1 in a double-walled chaff hive. All were in good condition except two that were light. I brought out 38 about April 1, 1887, losing one out of those that I put into the cellar. I moved my bees 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles on April 19. I have sold 2 colonies, lost 1 by its being robbed, and 1 by spring dwindling. I increased them to 72 colonies by natural swarming, and lost 5 by robbing during the extreme dry weather in July and August. I have 69 colonies now, 62 strong ones, and 5 light in bees and stores. I paid \$58.25 for hives and supplies, and have taken about 200 pounds of comb honey in one-pound sections—enough for my own use. There was not much money in it this year.

The Season in Tennessee.—J. H. Higgins, Victoria, Tenn., on Nov. 28, 1887, writes:

My bees are doing very well now. They brought in their last pollen on Nov. 18, from a shrub on the creek. Owing to the drouth, my bees did not do very well this season, as I got only about 30 pounds of comb honey per colony; the rest I got in reading the BEE JOURNAL, as a school fund, which I hope to continue while I keep bees. My bees are all Italians except one colony, which is a hybrid. I use a hive of two stories, and tapered, 9 frames below and 10 above, to hold 60 one-pound sections in the top story. To-day we have an indication of approaching winter from the north-west. There is ice $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch on the ponds, which is uncommon for this time of the year in this locality.



Issued every Wednesday by
THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,
 PROPRIETORS,
 923 & 925 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO ILL.
 At One Dollar a Year.

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
 BUSINESS MANAGER.

Special Notices.

To Correspondents.—It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We receive letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

As there is Another firm in Chicago by the name of "Newman & Son," we wish our correspondents would write "American Bee Journal" on the envelope when writing to this office. Several letters of ours have already gone to the other firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

We will Present Webster's Dictionary (pocket edition), and send it by mail, postpaid, for two subscribers with \$3. It is always useful to have a dictionary at hand to decide as to the spelling of words, and to determine their meaning.

Sample Copies of the BEE JOURNAL will be sent FREE upon application. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office or we will send them all to the agent.

Money Orders can now be obtained at the Post Offices at reduced rates. Five dollars and under costs now only 5 cents. As these are absolutely safe, it will pay to get them instead of the Postal Notes which are payable to any one who presents them, and are in no way safe.

Simmins' Non-Swarming System.—We have received another shipment of these books, and have made such favorable terms, that we will now club them with the BEE JOURNAL for one year, both postpaid, for \$1.25. We can supply all orders by return mail. The subscription to the BEE JOURNAL can be for next year, this year, or may begin anew at any time.

A Valuable Book Given Away.—We have made arrangements by which we can supply the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and the New York World—both weekly—for one year, for \$2.10, and present the subscriber with one of these books, bound in Leatherette Free Calf:

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—from 432 to 1887.—330 pages.—Price, \$2.00.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND—from before the Christian era to 1887.—Price, \$2.00.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK—a treasury of useful knowledge.—410 pages.—Price, \$2.00.

The extra 10 cents is for postage on the book, which must be selected by the subscriber at the time of sending the subscription, and cannot be afterwards exchanged.

The book selected will be mailed in a cardboard case, at the subscriber's risk; if lost it cannot be replaced. Be sure to write your name, post-office, county and State plainly, and then the risk of loss is very small. The subscriptions can commence at any time.

Remember, the amount is \$2.10 for both papers, and the Book and postage.

Enameled Cloth for covering frames, price per yard, 45 inches wide, 20 cents; if a whole piece of 12 yards is taken, \$2.25; 10 pieces, \$20.00; if ordered by mail, send 15 cents per yard extra for postage.

Preserve your Papers for reference. If you have no BINDER we will mail you one for 60 cents, or you can have one FREE if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

We have a large quantity of CHOICE WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY, in kegs holding from 200 lbs. to 225 lbs. each, which we will deliver on board the cars at 10 cents per lb. Orders solicited.

Yucca Brushes are employed for removing bees from the combs. They are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. We can supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

We are sometimes asked who our authorized agents are. Every subscriber is such an agent; we have no others, and we greatly desire that each one would at least send in the name of one new subscriber with his own renewal for 1888. The next few weeks is the time to do this. We hope every subscriber will do his or her best to double our list of subscribers.

We pay 20 cents per pound, delivered here, for good Yellow Beeswax. To avoid mistakes, the shipper's name should always be on each package.

We have a few Sets of the BEE JOURNAL for the present year, and can fill orders until further notice, for all the numbers from the first of last January. New subscribers desiring these back numbers, will please to state it plainly, or they will not be sent.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the American Bee Journal one year, and any of the following publications, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

| | Price of both. Club |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| The American Bee Journal..... | 1 00.. |
| and Gleanings in Bee-Culture..... | 2 00.. 1 75 |
| Bee-Keepers' Magazine..... | 1 50.. 1 45 |
| Bee-Keepers' Guide..... | 1 50.. 1 40 |
| The Apiculturist..... | 3 00.. 1 80 |
| Canadian Bee Journal..... | 2 00.. 1 80 |
| The 6 above-named papers..... | 5 00.. 4 50 |
| and Cook's Manual..... | 2 25.. 2 00 |
| Bees and Honey (Newman)..... | 2 00.. 1 75 |
| Binder for Am. Bee Journal..... | 1 00.. 1 50 |
| Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth)..... | 3 00.. 2 00 |
| Root's A B C of Bee-Culture..... | 2 25.. 2 10 |
| Farmer's Account Book..... | 4 00.. 2 30 |
| Western World Guide..... | 1 50.. 1 30 |
| Heddon's book, "Success,"..... | 1 50.. 1 40 |
| A Year Among the Bees..... | 1 75.. 1 50 |
| Convention Hand-Book..... | 1 50.. 1 30 |
| Weekly Inter-Ocean..... | 2 00.. 1 75 |

One yearly subscription for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL must be ordered with each paper or book, in order to take advantage of the prices named in the last column.

To All New Subscribers for 1888 we will present the remaining numbers of 1887—over a year's subscription to the oldest and best bee-paper in America for only \$1.00! No investment will repay such excellent dividends to a bee-keeper, as a year's subscription to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. Subscribe now, and get the rest of the numbers of this year free. The sooner you subscribe the more you will receive for your money.

When Renewing your subscription please try to get your neighbor who keeps bees to join with you in taking the BEE JOURNAL. It is now so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. We will present a BINDER for the BEE JOURNAL to any one sending us three subscriptions—with \$3.00—direct to this office. It will pay any one to devote a few hours, to get subscribers.

Colored Posters for putting up over honey exhibits at Fairs are quite attractive, as well as useful. We have prepared some for the BEE JOURNAL, and will send two or more free of cost to any one who will use them, and try to get up a club.

We Supply Chapman Honey-Plant seed at the following prices: One ounce, 40 cts; 4 ounces, \$1; ¼ pound, \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3. One pound of seed is sufficient for half an acre, if properly thinned out and re-set.

Should any Subscriber receive this paper any longer than it is desired, or is willing to pay for it, please send us a postal card asking to have it stopped. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. LOOK AT YOUR WRAPPER LABEL.

Red Labels for one-pound pails of honey, size 3x4½ inches.—We have now gotten up a lot of these Labels, and can supply them at the following prices: 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; all with name and address of apiarist printed on them—by mail, postpaid.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—We quote: White clover 1-lb. sections 20¢; 2-lb. 18¢; 3-lb. 16¢; 4-lb. 14¢; 5-lb. 12¢. Extracted, firm at 7¢; 10¢, depending upon the quality, and style of package. Receipts are somewhat heavier, and when sold in a jobbing way prices must be shaded from 1 to 2 cts. per lb. **BEESWAX.**—22¢. Nov. 9. **A. T. FISH & CO.,** 189 S. Water St.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—Prices range from 18¢ to 20¢ for best grades, with light demand; 2-lb. sections, 15¢ to 16¢. Extracted in good demand at 7¢ to 10¢. Offerings of comb honey are large, and the receipts have been heavy during this month. **BEESWAX.**—22¢. Nov. 23. **H. A. BURNETT,** 161 South Water St.

DETROIT.

HONEY.—Best white in 1-lb. sections, 17¢ to 18¢. Extracted, 16¢ to 18¢. Demand fair. **BEESWAX.**—21¢. Nov. 21. **M. H. HUNT,** Bell Branch, Mich.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—Best white 1-lb. sell readily at 10¢ to 12¢; 2-lb. 17¢ to 18¢. White clover extracted, 8¢. **BEESWAX.**—25¢. Oct. 24. **A. C. KENDALL,** 115 Ontario St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: Extra white 1-lb., 17¢ to 18¢; 2-lb., 16¢; 3-lb., 15¢; 4-lb., 14¢; 5-lb., 13¢. Extracted, white and choice, 7¢ to 8¢; light amber, 7¢ to 7½¢; amber, 7¢. Supplies becoming reduced. **BEESWAX.**—22¢. Nov. 19. **SCHACHT & LEMCKE,** 122-124 Davis St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: White to extra white comb 16¢ to 18¢; amber, 10¢ to 14¢. Extracted, light amber, 10¢ to 12¢; amber, dark and caniled, 5¢ to 6¢; extra white would bring 7¢, but none is in the market. **BEESWAX.**—16¢. Oct. 2. **O. B. SMITH & CO.,** 423 Front St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white in 1-lb. sections, 17¢ to 18¢; the same in 2-lb., 15¢ to 16¢; buckwheat 1-lb., 12¢ to 14¢; 2-lb., 10¢ to 12¢. Of grades 10¢ to 12¢ per lb. less. White extracted, 8¢ to 10¢; buckwheat, 5¢ to 6¢. Southern, per gallon, 60¢ to 70¢. Market seems to be unsettled. **BEESWAX.**—22¢. Sept. 25. **MCCOUL & HILDRETH BROS.,** 28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—We quote new crop: Choice white 2-lb. sections, 16¢ to 18¢; dark 2-lb., 15¢ to 16¢; choice white 1-lb., 20¢ to 22¢; dark 1-lb., 18¢ to 20¢. White extracted, 6¢ to 7¢; dark, 5¢ to 6¢. Demand good, but light supply. **BEESWAX.**—21 to 22¢. Nov. 23. **HAMBLIN & BEARSS,** 514 Walnut St.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—We quote: Choice white 1-lb., 20¢; dark, 18¢ to 19¢; choice white 2-lb., 18¢; dark, 16¢. California—white 1-lb., 18¢; dark, 15¢; white 2-lb., 16¢ to 18¢; dark, 14¢ to 15¢. White extracted, 8¢; amber, 6¢. Supply fair. **BEESWAX.**—20¢. Oct. 6. **CLEMONS, CLOON & CO.,** cor 4th & Walnut

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Choice comb, 15¢ to 16¢; latter price for choice white clover in good condition. Strained, in barrels, 4½¢ to 5¢. Extra fancy, of bright color and in No. 1 packages, 4¢ to 5¢ advance on above. Extracted, in bbls., 5¢ to 6¢; in cans, 6¢ to 8¢. Short crop indicates further advance in prices. **BEESWAX.**—20¢, for prime. Oct. 21. **D. G. TUTT & CO.,** Commercial St.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—We quote extracted at 3½¢ to 4¢ per lb. Choice comb, 18¢ to 20¢, in the jobbing way. The demand is fair for honey of all kinds, and keeps pace with arrivals. **BEESWAX.**—Demand good—20¢ to 22¢ per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival. Nov. 10. **C. F. MUTH & SON,** Freeman & Central Av.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb. sections, 17¢ to 18¢; fancy 2-lb., 15¢ to 16¢. Lower grades 16¢ to 18¢ per lb. less. Buckwheat, 1-lb., 11¢ to 12¢; 2-lb., 10¢ to 11¢. Extracted, white, 8¢ to 10¢; buckwheat, 6¢ to 7¢. Market firm. Nov. 22. **F. G. STROHMMEYER & CO.,** 122 Water St.

PHILADELPHIA.

HONEY.—Fancy white 1-lb., 19¢ to 20¢; fair 1-lb., 18¢; fancy 2-lb., 16¢. No sale yet for dark. Extracted, California, 9¢; Cuba strained, 8¢ to 10¢ per gallon. **BEESWAX.**—24¢. Oct. 10. **ARTHUR TODD,** 2123 N. Front St.

MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—Choice white 1-lb., 18¢ to 20¢; 2-lb., 16¢ to 18¢; fancy white might bring 21¢ to 22¢. White extracted in barrels or half-barrels, 8¢ to 9¢; in kegs, 8¢ to 9¢; in cans or pails, 9¢ to 10¢; dark in kegs and barrels, 6¢ to 7¢. Demand good. **BEESWAX.**—22¢. Oct. 26. **A. V. BISHOP,** 142 W. Water St.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—New crop, 1-lb. sections, 18¢ to 20¢; 2-lb. sections, 17¢ to 18¢. Extracted, 6¢ to 8¢. The market is not very brisk. **BEESWAX.**—25 cts. per lb. Nov. 21. **BLAKE & RIPLEY,** 57 Chatham Street.

New Subscribers can obtain the full numbers for 1887 and 1888 for \$1.80, as long as we have any sets of 1887 left. There are only a few, and to get them an early application will be necessary.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—WORK, by a Bee-Man who understands the business. **FRANK CURT,** 474½ (Lock Box 64), East St. Louis, Ill.

HOW TO RAISE COMB HONEY, PRICE 5 cents. You need this pamphlet, and my free Bee and Supply Circular. **OLIVER FOSTER,** Mt. Vernon, Linn Co., Iowa.

Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See advertisement in another column.

WANTED, EXTRACTED HONEY & BEESWAX.

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NOTICE.

BEE-HIVES and SUPPLIES, SECTIONS, Tin Cases and Shipping-Crates, Bee-Smokers and Metal Corners, Honey-Extractors and Honey-Knives. Send for Price-List. **H. J. MILLER & CO.,** 49D4t NAPPANEE, INDIANA.

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Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHATELTON, N.Y., says:—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey-boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price-List Free. Address, **W. F. & JOHN BARNES,** 45C4t No. 444 Baby St., Rockford, Ill.

A Year among the Bees,

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Price, 75 cents, by mail. This is a new work of about 114 pages, well-printed and nicely bound in cloth. Address,

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PRICE OF THE SEED:

4 Ounces \$1 00
10 " 2 00
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Larger quantities by Express at Reduced Price. Sow very early in the spring or late in the fall. It vegetates in a low temperature. I have twelve acres that will bloom next spring. I shall sow two acres this fall. It is a success! **H. CHAPMAN,** 44C4t VERSAILLES, N. Y.

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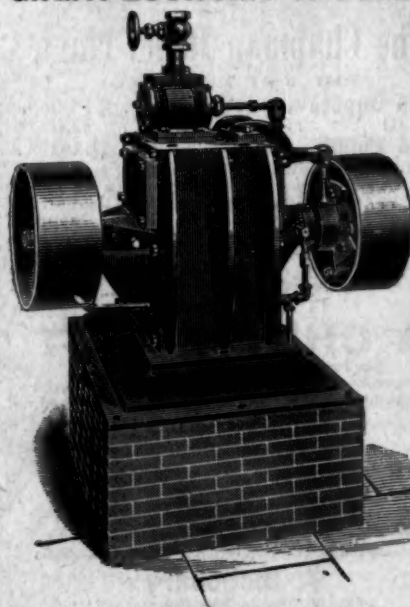
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44Atf CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

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In answer to frequent inquiries for Extractors carrying 3 and 4 Langstroth frames, we have concluded to adopt these two new sizes. The 3 frame basket is in a can of the same size and style as the 2 frame. The 4 frame basket is in the larger can, with the cone or metal standard for the basket to revolve upon, leaving room underneath the basket for 75 or 80 lbs. of honey. It will be complete, with covers, and in every way identical, except in size, with the \$16.00 Extractor, 13x20, which is intended for any size of frame.

Excepting with the \$4.00 Extractors, all the different styles have strainers over the cans leading to the honey gate, and movable sides in the Comb Baskets. The \$8.00 and \$10.00 Extractors have no covers.

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| For 2 American frames, 13x13 inches..... | \$8 00 |
| For 2 Langstroth " 10x18 " | 8 00 |
| For 3 " " 10x18 " | 10 00 |
| For 4 " " 10x18 " | 14 00 |
| For 2 frames of any size, 13x20 " | 12 00 |
| For 3 " " 13x20 " | 12 00 |
| For 4 " " 13x20 " | 16 00 |

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OR, MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

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More than 50 pages, and more than 50 fine illustrations were added in the 8th edition. The whole work has been thoroughly revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. It is certainly the fullest and most scientific work treating of bees in the World. Price, by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount to dealers and to clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author and Publisher,
1A17 Agricultural College, Mich.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON HIVES.

In order to keep our Hive-Factory running during the dull season, we will make a DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT, on Langstroth Hives, Cases, Frames, Shipping-Crates and Bee-Feeders, received before Jan. 1, 1888.

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923 & 925 W. Madison St., - CHICAGO, ILL.

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If you wish to obtain the Highest Price for Honey this Season, write to Headquarters, 122 Water-street, New York,

F. G. STROHMMEYER & CO.,
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33A26t

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

Flint, Genesee Co., Mich.,

HAS published a neat little book of 45 pages, entitled, "The Production of Comb Honey." Its distinctive feature is the thorough manner in which it treats of the use and non-use of foundation. Many other points are, however, touched upon. For instance, it tells how to make the most out of unfinished sections, and how to winter bees with the least expense, and bring them through to the honey harvest in the best possible shape.

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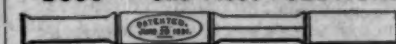
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THE BRITISH BEE JOURNAL

AND BEE-KEEPER'S ADVISER,

Is published every week, at 10s. 10d. per annum. It contains the best practical information for the apiarist. It is edited by Thomas Wm. Cowan, F.G.S., F.R.M.S., etc., and published by John Huckle, King's Langley, Herts, England.



THOMAS G. NEWMAN, Editor.

Vol. XXIII. Dec. 14, 1887. No. 50.

Their Chaste Salutes are not misplaced
When women kiss a friend or brother;
But of life's honey what a waste
There is, when women kiss each other.

"How to Produce Comb Honey" is the title of a new pamphlet of 12 pages, by George E. Hilton, of Fremont, Mich. The size of the pages are 4x8 inches, and the price 10 cents. It is the substance of an essay read at the joint meeting of the State Farmers' Institute, and Fremont Progressive Bee-Keepers' Association last February. It can be obtained at this office.

Every One Needs a Calendar for the New Year, and will appreciate the elegant one designed and engraved on steel for Messrs. Dolber, Goodale & Co., of Boston, Mass., who will mail it to any one upon receipt of ten cents in stamps or cash. It is one of Lovell's finest steel-plate engravings, and is by far the handsomest calendar which we have ever seen.

Only One Book of History with every club subscription to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and New York World, is all that we can offer. The book is worth the whole money to be sent, and then you may consider the other two papers as a free gift.

Give Proper Credit.—Several bee-papers have copied the report of the Chicago convention from the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL without giving any credit for it. As we paid the reporter for attending the sessions and writing out the proceedings, it is our private property, and any periodical which copies it, should in common honesty, give the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL proper credit for it. If it does not wish to do that, then let it send a reporter to the convention and get it in a legitimate way.

Colored Bee-Keeper.—It has often been said that but few bees were kept by colored men. The following item is from an exchange, and shows that one colored man, at least, is a proficient apiarist:

The first premium for the best display of honey at the Alabama State Fair was awarded, jointly, to R.C. Bedford and Robert De Jernette. The latter being a Negro, the *Advertiser* speaks in high terms of him both as a skilled apiarist and an industrious and worthy citizen.

Mr. T. W. Cowan has arrived at his winter residence in Switzerland, and by a letter from him we learn that he had a very rough ocean passage, but arrived in safety, and that the journey was very beneficial to Mrs. Cowan's health. He speaks enthusiastically of the very kind reception he met among the apiarists of America. He intends to write a series of articles for his paper, the *British Bee Journal*, during the coming winter, concerning American apiculture, in which he promises to "do full justice to American bee-keepers."

Upon arriving at Horsham, his English residence, he found that a triumphal arch had been erected, made of bee-hives, evergreens, and flags, with the word WELCOME in large characters. There was general rejoicing among the people, that Mr. and Mrs. Cowan had returned in safety.

Knowing that his many friends in America will enjoy the reading of these particulars, we have given place to them, and congratulate our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, upon their reception "at home."

Prof. Wiley's Resignation is now called for, not only in Kansas but in New England, as will be seen by the following paragraph in the New England *Homestead*, a paper of wide influence, full of pluck and enterprise. It says:

It is apparent that the resignation of Prof. H. W. Wiley, Chemist of the National Department of Agriculture, will be requested at the close of this season's work in the sorghum sugar experiments. Such a course will do much to clear the air about Commissioner Colman.

A man occupying such a position should have known enough to try to remedy the evil effects of the silly lies he invented about the "manufacture of combs out of paraffine, and filling them with glucose by machinery." But Prof. Wiley has never done anything to arrest the multitudinous repetition of the story in the papers of the World. Even when he is informed about the sad havoc it is playing, and its injury to the pursuit of bee-keeping, he simply laughs in his sleeve, and apparently "enjoys the fun." Such a man in the position of "National chemist" is a National disgrace!

An Enthusiastic Apiarist, and there are many thousands of them; indeed, it may be truthfully said that "the woods are full of them," wrote the following for one of our farm exchanges:

An experienced apiarist declares that the modern improvements in bee-keeping, including the movable comb-hive, the honey extractor, comb foundation, and the safe methods of wintering, make bee-keeping a pursuit which may be indefinitely developed. Indeed, it may be so followed that, from its wide diffusion over our country, and from the value of its products, it may be truly called a great National industry.

This is how a Label for extracted honey reads from a Rhode Island apiary:

Pure Honey—Extracted (thrown from the Comb by Machinery). Warranted gathered by my bees from the Natural Sources.—Samuel Cushman, Pawtucket, R. I.

Mr. Cushman has done well. It establishes a reputation for pure honey to have a distinctive and attractive label. It is neat, concise, and reads enticingly.

The Langstroth Book.—Concerning the revision of this book and its publication next spring, Mr. M. M. Baldridge, of St. Charles, Ill., writes us as follows:

The following extract from a letter from Dadant & Son, dated Nov. 30, received by the writer, may be of interest to all the readers of the bee-papers, and so unknown to them, I take the liberty of making it public, trusting no harm, but much good, will ensue in doing so:

"The revised work of Father Langstroth will probably be ready by next spring, and, judging from the number of inquiring friends, we anticipate a ready sale for it. As soon as it is ready for the press, or rather, for sale, the readers of the bee-papers will be duly informed by extensive advertising. We have been delayed in the revision of the work by different causes, independent of our control, but we think we have now overcome all the obstacles, and that the balance of the work will soon be completed."

The revision of Father Langstroth's book is certainly in the best of hands, and I sincerely hope that Messrs. Dadant will be able to give us the opportunity to peruse it by the time indicated.

We hope that this important book will be published soon, for so many are very anxious to possess a copy of the latest revision. As Messrs. Dadant & Son are making thorough work of it, we may all with patience await its advent.

Not Cincinnati.—Concerning the location of the next meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, Mr. C. F. Muth writes us as follows:

I am sorry that Toledo was selected for the next place of meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, and not Cincinnati. The great majority of our brethren will visit Cincinnati during the Centennial Exposition next summer and fall. There would be a chance for a grand meeting had Cincinnati been selected. The attraction of the Centennial, general reduction of fares for three or four months, free use of a nice hall, all combined should have been an inducement.

We should have preferred Cincinnati for the next meeting, but were not present when the vote was taken. We are sorry that Mr. Muth was not here to advocate the claims of Cincinnati.

Photographs of Bee-Keepers.—We have purchased a lot of the "medley" gotten up by H. O. Tuttle, containing the faces of 131 representative apiarists, and a photographic sketch of each one, and will send it and the BEE JOURNAL for one year for \$1.75, or will present it free by mail to any one for a club of three subscribers and \$3.

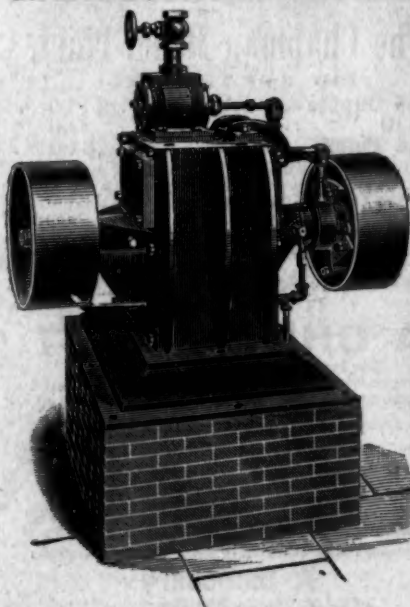
To Delinquents.—After Jan. 1, 1888, we shall discontinue sending the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL to those who have not responded to the bills we sent out a few weeks ago. This does not mean that we shall try to deprive any one of the pleasure of reading the BEE JOURNAL who really desire its continuance, but find it difficult to pay now. Such can get a short extension of time by asking for it. We should be sorry to lose any subscriber who wishes to have its weekly visits continued, but do not want any to continue to take it who do not think they are getting the full worth of their money. We are contemplating many new features and improvements for next year, which we shall mention in detail in future.

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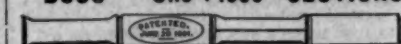
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